



Social Media: Tsunami Preparedness



#TsunamiPrep

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If you live, work or play on the coast, you should prepare for a tsunami. Learn what to do before, during and after a tsunami. www.weather.gov/tsunamisafety #TsunamiPrep


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If you live, work or play on the coast, you should prepare for a #tsunami! #TsunamiPrep
www.weather.gov/tsunamisafety

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If you live, work or play on the coast, it is important to learn about tsunami safety.

Tsunamis are among Earth's rarest hazards. But, even though tsunamis do not occur very often, and most are small and nondestructive, they pose a major threat to coastal communities, particularly in the Pacific. A tsunami can strike any ocean coast at any time. There is no season for tsunamis. We cannot predict where, when or how destructive the next tsunami will be. However, while tsunamis cannot be prevented, there are things you can do before, during and after a tsunami that could save your life and the lives of your family and friends. Read these pages to learn about tsunamis and what you can do to keep yourself and your loved ones safe in the event of a tsunami.

****Get Tsunami Alerts****

Tsunami Resources

Tsunami Safety HomeAbout TsunamisTsunami Warning CentersEducation and Outreach MaterialsTsunami Preparedness WeekTsunamiReady ProgramInternational Tsunami Information CenterNational Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program

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A tsunami is a series of waves (not just one) caused by a large and sudden disturbance of the sea. Most tsunamis are caused by undersea earthquakes, but can also be caused by landslides, volcanic activity and even meteorites. There is no season for tsunamis. A tsunami can strike anywhere along an ocean coast at any time.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/about.shtml> #TsunamiPrep

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A #tsunami is a series of waves that can strike anywhere along a coast, any time.

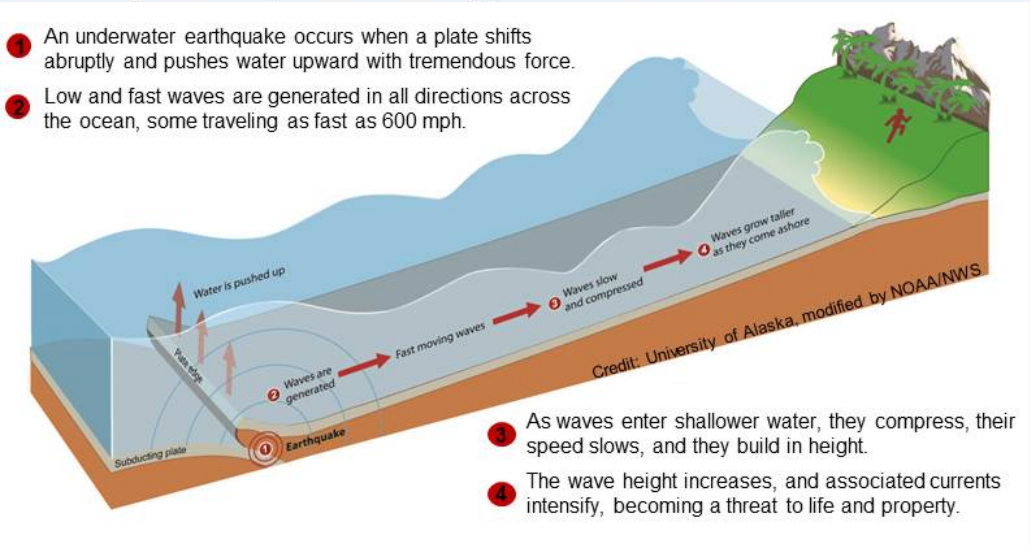
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/about.shtml> #TsunamiPrep



Tsunami Preparedness

How a Tsunami Works


Most tsunamis are caused by undersea earthquakes, as shown here, but they can also be caused by landslides, volcanic activity, and even meteorites.



- 1 An underwater earthquake occurs when a plate shifts abruptly and pushes water upward with tremendous force.
- 2 Low and fast waves are generated in all directions across the ocean, some traveling as fast as 600 mph.
- 3 As waves enter shallower water, they compress, their speed slows, and they build in height.
- 4 The wave height increases, and associated currents intensify, becoming a threat to life and property.

Water is pushed up
Pine ridge
Subducting plate
Earthquake
Waves are generated
Fast moving waves
Waves slow and compressed
Waves grow taller as they come ashore

Credit: University of Alaska, modified by NOAA/NWS

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A tsunami can be very dangerous to life and property on the coast. It can produce dangerously strong currents, rapidly flood the land and cause great destruction. Even small tsunamis can be dangerous. Strong currents can injure and drown swimmers and damage and destroy boats in harbors. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/about.shtml>
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A #tsunami, which may resemble a fast-rising flood, can be very dangerous to life & property. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/about.shtml>





Credit: Jose C. Borrero, eCoast Ltd

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Do you live, work or play on the coast? Do you know your community's tsunami risk? If not, ask your local or state emergency management office or your local NWS forecast office for more info. Your community may have identified and mapped tsunami hazard and evacuation zones. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/before.shtml> #TsunamiPrep

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Live, work or play on the coast? Know your #tsunami risk & evacuation zones. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/before.shtml> #TsunamiPrep




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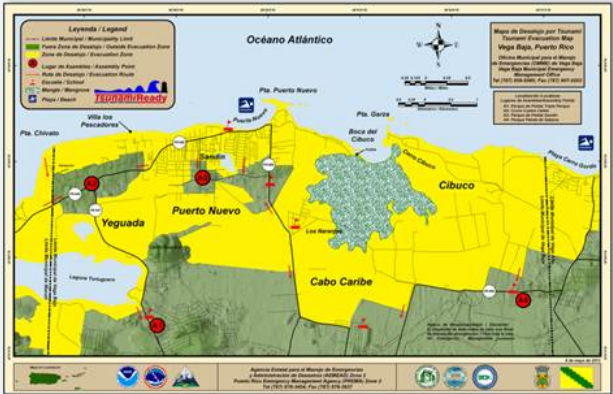
Know Your Risk

Ask your local or state emergency management office or your local National Weather Service office about your community's tsunami risk.


Examples of tsunami evacuation maps



Crescent City, California



Vega Baja, Puerto Rico


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Official tsunami warnings are broadcast through local radio and tv, wireless emergency alerts, NOAA Weather Radio and NOAA websites. They may also come through outdoor sirens, local officials, text message alerts and telephone notifications. Learn about the four levels of tsunami alerts for the U.S.: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/alerts.shtml>. #TsunamiPrep

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#Tsunami alerts come from many sources, like @NOAA websites & @NOAA Weather Radio <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/alerts.shtml> #TsunamiPrep



Tsunami Preparedness



U.S. Tsunami Alerts


Warning: Danger! A tsunami that may cause widespread flooding is expected or occurring. Dangerous coastal flooding and powerful currents are possible and may continue for several hours or days after initial arrival.

Advisory: A tsunami with potential for strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or very near the water is expected or occurring. There may be flooding of beach and harbor areas.

Watch: A distant earthquake has occurred. A tsunami is possible.

Information Statement: An earthquake has occurred, or a tsunami warning, advisory or watch has been issued for another part of the ocean. Most information statements indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami.

www.tsunami.gov



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Graphic: *DuringATsunami.jpg*

Some tsunami warnings will be natural, some will be official. Both are equally important. Official tsunami alerts will tell you what to do. Get updates from local radio/tv or your mobile phone. Follow instructions from local officials. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/during.shtml> #TsunamiPrep

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Graphic: *DuringATsunami.png*

Both official & natural #tsunami warnings are important. Learn how to respond to a warning. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/during.shtml>

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Evacuation signs inform residents and visitors which direction to go during a tsunami.
Photo: COMET

During a tsunami, dangerous coastal flooding and powerful currents are possible and may continue for several hours or days after initial arrival. The first wave may not be the last or the largest.

[Respond to a Tsunami Warning](#)
[Stay Safe](#)
[Stay Informed](#)
[Observe Other Tsunami Alerts](#)

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If a tsunami strikes, there may not be enough time for an official warning, so it is important to understand natural warnings. If you are at the coast and feel a strong or long earthquake, see a sudden rise or fall of the ocean or hear a loud roar from the ocean, a tsunami may follow. Go quickly to high ground or inland. Watch <http://youtu.be/0Kh3iVvlnPg>. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/before.shtml> #TsunamiPrep

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Know nature's tsunami warnings: strong or long quake, sudden ocean rise or fall, ocean roar. <http://youtu.be/0Kh3iVvlnPg> | <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/Tsunami/before.shtml>

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For More Information

For additional information, email wrn.feedback@noaa.gov.